

**FIRST NATIONAL
SOON TO ERECT
BIG BUILDING ON
CENTRAL AVENUE**

Hundred Thousand Dollar Transaction, Involving Four Pieces of Property, Finally Consummated Last Night.

**DEAL PUT THROUGH
BY COLONEL SELLERS**

Five-story Office Structure, With Handsome Banking Quarters on Ground Floor, Prospect of Near Future.

An up-to-date office building, not less than five stories high, modern in every particular and up to the standard of the best to be found in the large cities of the country, is assured to Albuquerque as the result of a series of deals finally consummated last night by former Mayor D. K. E. Sellers, by which the four lots on the north side of West Central avenue beginning at the corner of Third street and running thence east 100 feet were acquired. On the ground floor of the building will be one of the handsomest banking offices in the country, which will be occupied by the First National bank of Albuquerque, while on the upper floors the rooms will be fitted up as offices for business and professional men.

A cool hundred thousand dollars is involved in the deal which has just been completed, making it the biggest real estate transaction that has been put over in Albuquerque since the time when the White Elephant corner, at Second and Central, was purchased by Joseph A. Harriet from George Nelson for a cash consideration of \$50,000—a deal which also was engineered by Colonel Sellers.

There are four pieces of property involved in the deal. The owners of the land, the present occupants of the buildings and the prices paid are as follows:

Mrs. Harriet A. McMahon, of Colorado Springs, Colo., corner of Third and Central, twenty-five feet, occupied by Cole & Co., \$37,000.

Mrs. Julia Shellen, of Oakland, Cal., twenty-five feet occupied by the Jaffa Grocery company, \$23,000.

Rosenwald Brothers, twenty-five feet, occupied by Russell studio, \$20,000.

A. E. Walker, twenty-five feet, occupied by Low Angeles restaurant, \$20,000.

For several months there has been a persistent rumor that the First National bank, having outgrown its present quarters, was contemplating the erection of a modern banking and office building at a central location, and it was impossible to make anything more out of the rumor than mere gossip. Six or eight months ago Colonel Sellers went to work to secure options on centrally located property which might be available for such a building as he believed the bank would desire, but the time was not ripe and his efforts came to naught.

Then with the announcement that Joshua S. Reynolds, president of the First National bank of El Paso as well as of the First National here, would retire from the active management of the El Paso institution and transfer his activities to Albuquerque, there came the certainty that the local bank would extend its operations and would begin a plan of development in the city that had never been. Colonel Sellers at once got to work again, and it is characteristic of his hustling nature that within less than three weeks he was able to put over the biggest deal that Albuquerque has ever known.

Plans for the Future.
The deed for the last of the four lots involved in the transaction was not received until last night, and not until then could the story be given to the public, for everything depended upon the ability to get the entire tract if the building was to be erected. It was a delicate proposition, and the plans were kept a strict secret until the last of the deeds had been signed and delivered.

Colonel Sellers stated last night that

The Day in Congress**SENATE.**

Met at noon and adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Justice Lamar until tomorrow.

HOUSE.

Met at noon.

Secretary McAdoo asked a rush appropriation of \$100,000 for rural sanitation and fighting typhoid and pellagra.

The administration rural credits bill was introduced.

The naval affairs committee arranged to begin public hearings tomorrow, starting with yards and docks.

Representative Campbell, of Kansas, introduced a resolution for the creation of an international federation of nations to preserve international law.

Tributes were paid by several members to the late Justice Lamar and the late Governor Hammond.

Adjourned at 2:22 o'clock until noon Wednesday.

THE WEATHER**WEATHER FORECAST.**

Denver, Jan. 4.—New Mexico: Wednesday generally fair; colder northeast portion; Thursday night partly cloudy; colder southeast portion.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.

Yesterday \$114,000.25.

he could not state what the plans of the bank were, and officials of the bank would only say that it was their intention to erect a new building as soon as it is practicable to do so. The title to the lots was taken in the name of Colonel Sellers, who must first transfer the property to the bank before the final plans can be formulated. Some of the tenants of the property conveyed to the bank are holding under leases which have some time yet to run, but it is believed that there will be no difficulty in buying these leases, and that within the next two or three months the actual work of tearing away the old buildings to make room for the new one will have begun.

Era of Development.

The area of the four lots purchased comprises 100 feet on Central avenue by 142 feet on North Third street, running back to an alley extending from Third to Second street. The building to be erected on this lot will, it is understood, cost not less than \$250,000, and will be one of the handsomest in all the southwest.

The erection of the new First National bank building is the first incident in what promises to be an unparalleled era of development following upon the coming of Joshua S. Reynolds to Albuquerque. It is no secret that Mr. Reynolds plans big things for this city, and it is believed that the new bank building will be fully equal in magnificence to that which houses the First National in El Paso.

As to what will be done with the present First National bank building, none of the officials of that institution would say last night. At present no plans have been formed, but the excellent location of the banking house renders it certain that there will be no difficulty in securing a desirable tenant for that corner.

LATE JUSTICE LAMAR'S FUNERAL ARRANGED

August 10, 1915. (By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Albuquerque, Jan. 4.—The funeral of Associate Justice Joseph Rucker Lamar, of the United States supreme court, who died Sunday in Washington, will be held at the First Christian church here at 9:30 tomorrow morning. The body will be met at the train by the entire membership of the Augusta Bar association, of which Justice Lamar was for many years a member, the state supreme court and representatives of the state bar association.

CARRANZA MEN BEGIN MOVE TO NEW VILLA IN

Troops Move Both From Chihuahua and Juarez Toward Western Mountains Where Outlaw Chief Is Hiding.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 4.—Despite statements of Carranza military chiefs that no attempt would be made to pursue General Villa and the few bodies of troops still in arms against the de facto government in the Guerrero district of southwestern Chihuahua, it became known today through reliable sources that Carranza troops are again moving out of Chihuahua City and Juarez westward along the lines of the railroad which run along the edge of the Juarez district.

According to the railroad people, the forces of Chihuahua and Juarez will meet somewhere along the line and the Carranza troops will then occupy every station along the line as a garrison to preserve peace and to destroy any hostile band attempting injury to the railroad communications.

Daylight service of daily trains between Juarez and Mexico City via Chihuahua City has been established, a mixed train being sent south today with passengers and former Villa soldiers bound for the interior.

It is expected tomorrow will see the beginning of the exodus of Mexicans in El Paso to Juarez if not permanently to at least file claims to property in Juarez with Mayor Manuel Prieto in accordance with his promise to military advisers given today at the presentation of claims.

Gen. Alvaro Obregon, commander-in-chief of the Carranza army, left Torreon today for Queretaro to join Gen. Conquistador Carranza according to military advisers received today at the Juarez courtel general. He is en route via Atlixco and San Luis Potosi. It was said he would remain with General Carranza for a week when the first chief would leave for Guadalupe, where Obregon would accompany General Carranza, has not been announced.

HAD EIGHT WIVES; IS GIVEN FOUR YEARS

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 4.—Charles Orvel Pitcher was today sentenced to four years in the state prison after having admitted to Judge Backus in the municipal court that he had been married to eight different women.

Pitcher was convicted of having been married to Mrs. Anna Popper, of Milwaukee, who was referred to by District Attorney Zabel as wife No. 8, and to Mrs. Bertha Rasmussen, of Sioux City, Iowa, without being divorced from either woman. He married Mrs. Rasmussen April 2, 1914, and Mrs. Popper on June 12, 1913, it is said.

After deserting Mrs. Popper, Pitcher went to Manitowish, where he is alleged to have married on September 9 of last year, Miss Josephine Tudysh, 17 years old. The two went to Winnipeg, Canada, where Pitcher enlisted in the Canadian army. He was about to be shipped to the battle field in Europe when arrested.

Was One of Monitor's Crew.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4.—William Duret, aged 75, said to be the sole survivor of the Monitor, which engaged the Merrimack in the historic civil war battle in Hampton Roads, died at his home here today from pneumonia.

**THE SUBMARINE
QUESTION NOW
MOST ACUTE AND
CRISIS IS NEAR**

President Wilson Is Seeking Full Information Regarding Sinking of Steamer Persia and How It Occurred.

**OFFENSES GRAVE
BECAUSE CUMULATIVE**

Continued Destruction of Vessels, Contrary to International Law, Causes Serious Apprehension.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, Jan. 4.—There was no lessening of the tension in the new submarine crisis today with President Wilson's return to the White House to take personal charge of the situation, but there were marked indications of the president's intention to proceed carefully and deliberately before committing the United States to the next step in its already strained relations.

To Proceed Cautiously.

At the state department the hope was expressed that there would be opportunity to settle the crisis amicably and it was stated that the American government believed that Austria's assurances in the Albania note were given in good faith. Two points, it was emphasized, must be cleared up before the next move is made. It must be established whether the British liner Persia actually was torpedoed, and, if so, what was the nationality of the submarine.

Timely Issues Statement.

President Wilson's first act on his return was to issue a statement through Secretary Tumulty promising the country action just as soon as the full facts in the Persia disaster could be learned.

Secretary Lansing ordered the consuls at Alexandria, Malta and Cairo to obtain affidavits and at once cable summaries of their contents.

Until that information is obtained or until Ambassador Penfield reports some result from his inquiries to the Austrian government, the situation will be a standstill.

Next Step Considered.

Meanwhile, there is discussion of what steps the United States may take to make clear to the central powers and their allies the extent to which it expects to hold them responsible for submarine operations in violation of international law.

Austria's plea that she knew nothing of the outcome of the submarine controversy with Germany is recalled by one set of officials, who favor taking action which might forestall a similar plea by the other allies when the United States has finished with Austria.

Notes to other Tenthon Allies.

It was disclosed today that the United States already had delivered to the American diplomatic representatives in Turkey and Bulgaria and to the Turkish and Bulgarian diplomats here copies of the submarine correspondence with Germany.

The latest developments of the crisis for the first time brought the president into conference with the heads of the congressional committee on foreign relations and disclosed that they are to be informed of the coming steps.

Speech-making Feared.

Administration leaders were uneasy today over the prospect of an opposition attack in the senate on the administration policy, but that fear was relieved when the senate, after being in session ten minutes, adjourned in respect to the memory of the late Justice Lamar. He house showed no eagerness and the day passed over without speech-making which the administration feared might further inflame the public mind.

At Most Critical Stage.

The president and his advisers are represented as realizing to its full extent that the submarine controversy, drawn over nearly a year with perplexing and critical negotiations, has brought to the breaking point, now is at the most critical stage it ever has assumed and their intention is that the next step shall place the government in a position where it will be able to maintain the principles of international law and humanity.

Possibly Not Torpedoed.

There is yet the possibility that the Persia was not torpedoed, or if she was torpedoed that the act cannot be proved, and the assurances of Baron Zwiadineck, the Austrian charge, that should one of his country's submarines be found responsible, reparation and satisfaction would be given, is a relieving factor.

In the background lies the continued destruction of ships with loss of life after both Germany and Austria have given the United States assurances that passenger ships would not be attacked without warning or opportunity for their non-combatants to find places of safety. This broader phase of the situation, rather than the one case of the Persia, may become the ground for the next move.

Gun Aboard Is Factor.

It was disclosed today at the state department that the fact that the Persia had a gun aboard when she was sunk might be an important feature in the case and that future developments possibly might warrant the United States in advising American citizens not to travel aboard armed merchant ships, even though they are armed for defense only.

If it should be shown that the crew attempted to use or did use the gun, the United States might consider that the commander of the submarine had a right to torpedo the vessel.

**CANCER SLOWLY
CHOKING KAISER
TO DEATH, SAYS
PARIS JOURNAL**

Entire Larynx Must Be Removed, Thus Preventing Emperor From Ever Speaking Again, or He Must Die.

**NEWSPAPER DECLARES
FIGHT FOR LIFE IS ON**

Dangerous Character of Disease Is Said to Have Been Realized by Physicians Five Years Ago.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Paris, Jan. 4.—The Matin affirms, notwithstanding denials that the German emperor is suffering from cancer of the throat and is no longer able to speak.

"In February, 1911," according to the Matin, "the doctors were considering whether it was necessary to remove the entire larynx in order to stay the progress of the disease. They raised the question as to whether the emperor would be able to speak if such an operation were performed. The leading specialists of every capital in Europe were consulted. It was learned that an eminent surgeon of Paris had with an artificial larynx and a breathing tube opening into the trachea, restored the power of speech to convalescent patients who had undergone total ablation of the affected organs."

"This doctor, whose name the Matin withholds for reasons of professional etiquette, was asked to go to Berlin by the German ambassador. He was offered 100,000 francs and all his expenses and was requested to bring with him a patient who had been fitted with the apparatus, so that the emperor himself might see if he was able to speak."

"Meanwhile, as the result of a minor operation with a bistoury and a few weeks' absolute rest, the emperor's condition improved as is often the case in this disease, the progress of which is implacable but slow. It is another operation of this kind which has just been performed."

"But it is only a palliative. The German emperor must either make his mind to complete removal of the larynx or be strangled by the growth. This explains why the emperor went neither to Warsaw, Constantinople nor Brussels."

**2,182,178 Men of
Military Age Did
Not Volunteer**

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Baltimore, Jan. 4.—The reason for the heavy guard maintained over the British steamer Gordon Castle, which sailed here Sunday from Bombay, India, and Cape Town, Africa, was partly revealed today. It became known that 250 cases of gold and silver bullion, which comprised part of the ship's cargo, were shipped by an American agent to the Canadian city. Valuable diamonds and jewels also were aboard the ship, according to an authoritative statement.

**TREASURE SHIP IS
CLOSELY GUARDED**

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, Jan. 4.—Hundreds of measures introduced today by congress recovered today include bills or resolutions to extend the thanks of congress to Henry Ford for his peace mission, to prevent clearance from American ports of ships carrying both passengers and munitions of war, to establish a United States commission for endorsing peace which might act as an intermediary between warring nations and to ask President Wilson for names of disloyal naturalized citizens referred to in the president's last message to congress. All were referred to committees.

**BUSINESS MAN ON
TRIAL FOR WIFE MURDER**

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 4.—Crowds packed the corridors about the district court room where Frederick T. Price, a business man, was placed on trial today for the murder of his wife, Mary Fridley Price, a member of a wealthy Minnesota family.

Charles D. Ethison, chief witness for the state, said he was anxious to take the witness stand and repeat the story he told after his arrest on a joint murder indictment.

He charged Price with throwing Mrs. Price from a cliff and then striking her on the head with a rock for the purpose of inheriting her money.

**Summary of War
News of Yesterday**

Everywhere in the Stripa and Volhynian districts of Russia and in east Galicia, the Russians are on the offensive, the official communications from both Petrograd and Vienna reveal.

Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, is now the position around which the most important fighting is in progress. A Russian dispatch from Petrograd gives a report of the evacuation of Czernowitz and the capture by the Russians of a large number of prisoners, including Germans.

On none of the other fronts has any change of importance taken place. The Austrians have captured an Italian trench near Tolmino, and the Montenegrins have recaptured Bogovac from the Austrians.

Unofficial advices from Athens reveal 35,000 Bulgarians, who have reached the town of Tirana, northeast of Elasson, in Albania, and that Albanian irregulars, commanded by Bulgarian officers, have exchanged shots with the Italian outposts, near Durazzo, on the Adriatic.

Out of 2,011,441 men of military age in England, Scotland and Wales, 2,829,263 were attested, enlisted or rejected under the Earl of Derby's recruiting scheme, leaving 2,182,178 men who did not offer their services.

Of the men who did come forward, 425,853 were rejected by the recruiting officers.

While President Wilson has returned to Washington and taken personal charge of the situation created by the sinking of the steamer Persia, the situation for the present is at a standstill as no action will be taken until the full facts as far as they can be obtained, are in the hands of the government.

**HIGH AUTHORITY
FOR ACTIONS OF
DIRECTORS OF
NEW HAVEN ROAD**

Attorney for Defense Declares Accused Men Acted on Advice of President Taft Himself.

**ATTORNEY GENERAL'S
OPINION APPROVED**

Fails to See Why Defendants Should Be Found Guilty When Policy Had Such Approval.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

York, Jan. 4.—The solemn judgment of William H. Taft, while president and of his attorney general, George W. Wickersham, that there had been no violation of the Sherman law by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, was presented to the jury today at the trial under that law of the eleven former directors of the road, as a reason why the defendants should be declared innocent.

His plea was made by Richard V. Lindabury in coming up for the defense and based on the fact that Wickersham in 1909 had withdrawn the Sherman law dissolution suit filed against the New Haven after its acquisition of the Boston and Maine railroad.

Highest Sherman Law Authority.

"George Wickersham was a great attorney general, a great lawyer," said Mr. Lindabury, "but back of him was a greater lawyer and the man who was responsible for Wickersham's action—William H. Taft, the president of the United States. It was William H. Taft who decided the Addison Pipe Line case and set the Sherman law on its feet. If there is or was at that time an exception in the Sherman law it was William H. Taft. And here you have, after an investigation of the New Haven, the fact that they both were satisfied that there had been no violation of the Sherman law. This solemn judgment ought to be sufficient for this jury."

"It would be a monstrous thing if these defendants should be convicted for continuing a situation that had been approved."

Best Possible Legal Advice.

"And if relying on the best legal advice," he declared, "they were told that they were not violating the law and the honestly believed that what they did was legal, then they must go quit of any charge of conspiring and the court will so tell you."

It was remarkable, the lawyer declared, that in all the twenty-five years' history of the Sherman law, there had been no evidence which has justified the slightest suspicion of self-seeking, self-interest or self-protection by Mr. Mellon or any member of the board. It will be a new thing if these men are to be held criminally liable for errors and mistakes."

**FOOLISH RESOLUTION
INTRODUCED IN HOUSE**

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**TRouble IS IN RANKS
OF BRITISH UNIONS**

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

London, Jan. 4 (6:00 p. m.)—Supporting in the house of commons today amendments suggested by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to make the law of picketing more effective, Mr. George, minister of munitions, characterized this act as the only alternative to military discipline.

The alleged labor revolt, he said, is far more a revolt against the official leaders of trade unionism than against the government. For months on the Clyde for instance, there has been a strong indication trying to overthrow the official leaders of trade unionism. The difficulty of the ministry of munitions of the Clyde arose from the fact that there is a powerful organization working with great skill to overthrow the recognized leaders of organized labor there. This movement does not represent a majority of labor; it consists only of a powerful minority.

Mrs. Wilson Takes Charge.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson took charge of the White House today and planned its work connected with the opening of the White House social season and with the Pan-American reception on January 5.

The social season, before coming to Los Angeles, Rocho lived in Fresno, Calif.

**WANTED TO REALIZE ON
INSURANCE POLICIES**

Los Angeles, Jan. 4.—George Frank Parsons, 37 years old, under indictment at Lufkin, Tex., on a charge of arson in connection with the destruction of the railroad station there at which he was appointed agent, was brought to jail here today from Palmdale, Calif., where he was arrested.

According to E. J. Mantion, an attorney of Lufkin, Tex., who added that Parsons' officials in finding Parsons, the burning of the railroad station on March 2, 1913, was part of a plan to defraud insurance companies of sums amounting to about \$50,000 on policies on Parsons.

Parsons is said by the sheriff's officials to have agreed to return to Texas without extradition.

According to information here a body was found in the ruins of the burned railroad station where Parsons was employed as ticket agent, and this was identified as the remains of a human being, though later it was discovered that it was the carcass of a lower animal. Before this discovery was made, it is alleged, about \$5,000 had been paid to Mrs. Lena Parsons, the railroad agent's stepmother.

**GERMAN SUBMARINE
IN ASIA MINOR WATERS**

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Paris, Jan. 4 (5:45 a. m.)—A large German submarine has been conveyed in sections by the Smyrna railroad to Adin and thence taken to Bulram bay, in the eastern Mediterranean, according to a Mytilene dispatch, says L'Echo de l'Athens correspondent. The dispatch adds that twenty German and Austrian bluecoats in command of a lieutenant are putting the submarine together.

A Berat, Albania, telegram says the same correspondent stated that 30,000 Bulgarians after occupying the straits, from which place the Serbs retired taking everything of military value with them, have reached Liana, twelve miles from Tirana. The dispatch adds that shots were exchanged Saturday between the extreme outposts of the Italian garrison at Durazzo (on the Adriatic sea) and Albanian irregulars commanded by Bulgarian non-commissioned officers.

Budrum bay is in southern Asia Minor in the Gulf of Kos.

**KING OF SERBIA
TO REORGANIZE
ARMY IN GREECE**

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Paris, Jan. 5 (9:45 p. m. Delayed.)—King Peter, of Serbia, who is staying at the Serbian consulate in Saloniki, is expected to preside over the reorganization of the Serbian army, according to a Saloniki dispatch to the Havas News agency, filed January 2. The army is gradually being assembled at Saloniki, according to the dispatch, groups of from 200 to 400 men each arriving from time to time.

"King Peter," adds the dispatch, "will address a statement to the Serbians in favor of a sacred union for the liberation of invaded Serbian territory. Whether he will visit Athens will depend on political and military developments."

It is reported King Nicholas, of Montenegro, also will come to Saloniki.

The allied military authorities are anxious to arrest all persons suspected of espionage. The construction of strategic lines of a total length of 100 kilometers has been begun in the fortified region along the front."

**SERBIAN ARMY OF
100,000 REORGANIZED**

Paris, Jan. 4 (9:40 a. m.)—According to a Havas dispatch from Athens dated January 3, the officers of King Peter's suite at Saloniki declare that the Serbian forces concentrated in Albania, not including the Serbian detachments co-operating with the Montenegrin army, number 100,000.

"These forces," adds the dispatch, "are almost completely reorganized and will shortly be amply provided with uniforms, artillery and horses. No decision has yet been reached as to how these forces will be utilized."

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**DESPERATE SLAV
ATTACKS FAIL
TO BREAK LINE
OF THE TEUTONS**

Czar's Armies Continue Furious Assaults on Austro-German Positions in Eastern Galicia.

**ASSAILANTS REPULSED
WITH HEAVY LOSSES**

Vienna Reports That Struggle on Long Front in East Is Continuous and Most Sanguinary.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Berlin, Jan. 4 (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Desperate attempts by the Russians to break through the Austrian lines in Galicia are continuing, but according to today's official statement by the Austro-Hungarian war office, they have been nowhere successful and the Russians are declared to have suffered very heavy losses.

Capture by the Austrians of a trench north of Dolje, in the Tolmino section of the Italian front, is announced.

The statement says: "The battle in east Galicia is continuing. The Russians continued unsuccessfully their attempts to break through our lines near Toporutz. Bitter hand to hand fighting took place in destroyed trenches near Hachau, east of Rarnitzke, where the Thirtieth Infantry regiment again distinguished itself."

"Russia attacks northeast of Okna and against the bridgehead at Usczelok and northeast of Buczacz, likewise failed. The Russian losses were appalling. In a district ten kilometers broad, the bodies of 2,300 Russians were counted. The number of prisoners made northeast of Buczacz reached 800."

"General Boehm-E